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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, AUG. 26.

## WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered here this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

It seems that while the Germans were criticizing Americans for selling supplies and making loans to the allies, they were buying supplies and securing loans in the United States on their own account, to say nothing of inciting strikes in our industries and encouraging treason itself. If all these things are true, as the evidence already published would tend to show to be the case, Germany has a heavy debt to pay the American nation.

The cool weather has interfered with tourist travel so that the expected large increase resulting from the shutting out of American visitors from Europe has not yet materialized. However, automobiles from distant States are numerous on the streets of Burlington every day, and the favorable comment of visitors on our roads and scenery are promising for still greater summer business in the immediate future. Vermont's famous autumnal tints ought to bring a host of visitors to the Green Mountains in September and October.

## FRANK AND LYNCH LAW.

Frank may not have died in vain even though guileless. The wave of indignation which is sweeping over the country owing to the interest aroused in his case is stronger than it could otherwise have been, and the State of Georgia will be made to feel the weight of popular wrath as never before. The fact that Frank was not only being punished by life imprisonment but was also suffering from semi-decapitation at the hands of a fellow prisoner, helps to strengthen the feeling that justice was outraged by the mob who dragged the sick prisoner from the penitentiary and drove him a hundred miles or so to strangle him to death, after submitting him to repeated indignities.

The American people as a whole now realize all the horrors of lynch law and mob rule as never before. The Governor of Georgia realizes that his own administration as well as the State is on trial at the bar of national public opinion. The press of what in the past has been called the Empire State of the South is demanding the punishment of those who helped murder Frank, and it is being seconded by the press of the whole country.

If the Governor of Georgia carries out his announced determination, he will not rest content until the perpetrators of this outrage have been ferreted out and given the punishment they deserve. Whatever may have been the errors in the case of Frank, men had no more right to murder him than the person or persons guilty of the murder of Mary Phagan had to take her life.

The punishment of the persons who lynched Frank, owing to the conspicuous publicity the case has gained, will do more to discourage lynching in the South than could any other influence at this time. If this should come about Frank will not have yielded up his life in vain.

## GOVERNORSHIP SEEKING THE MAN.

The absence of an avowed candidate for the republican nomination for the governorship of Vermont only a year previous to the time for naming party candidates is in marked contrast to conditions existing in other States as well as to previous conditions in this commonwealth. It will be refreshing for the office to have free and full opportunity to seek the man unhampered by aspirants on the side lines. In this connection the St. Johnsbury Caledonian says:

"There is but one name that we hear seriously mentioned for the governorship for the next term being discussed, and that is Horace F. Graham, the present State auditor. We do not know what Mr. Graham thinks about it but it is evident the folks have him in mind and he may be heard from later."

The fact that nobody knows whether State Auditor Graham would prefer promotion or to remain in his present responsible position is evidence that he is not building fences or laying line or engaged in any of the other varied occupations in the name of which candidates are often pushed.

In many ways it would be difficult to find a man who would fill Graham's place as auditor, but we feel the same

## GRAVE PROBLEMS FORCED ON MR. WILSON BY ARABIC.

The sinking of the Arabic, which had twenty-five Americans as passengers, logically and diplomatically brings the United States so near the point of severing official relations with Germany, if not actual war, that the problem is deserving of the most careful handling by all concerned.

Those who have followed the discussion of our relations with Germany in these columns know President Wilson, in our estimation, made a diplomatic mistake in not taking Germany at its word, when it said it desired to conserve American life, leaving that country to bear the burden of determining how to save American lives instead of attempting to lay down rules for that purpose and insisting that Germany should live up to them in its conduct of the war against the allies.

As long ago as last February President Wilson warned the German government that no effort would be spared to hold that country responsible for encroachment on American rights of life and property, and nothing said in the succession of notes since sent to Berlin, following successive repetitions of offenses, has in reality added to the force of that utterance. On the contrary, repetition of threats not carried out has, as every parent knows and as every child comes to know, a weakening effect. Every new note sent to Berlin weakened that preceded it, for it was in effect a notice that we did not intend to carry out any threat as regards the exacting of a penalty. That much must be plain to every student of the situation.

Moreover, if after the sinking of the Lusitania, following repeated warnings from that nation, President Wilson had either promptly broken diplomatic relations or called a conference of the neutral powers to deal with the situation instead of trying to act for the entire neutral world, we would not be in our present predicament.

As it was, the President's note of July 21 laid down the principle that "the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to an examination."

That demand threw the mantle of protection over every British ship engaged in transporting goods and commodities of whatever character, no matter if the craft in question was engaged in transporting guns and ammunition to the British army.

Let us for a moment consider that point. The Arabic is known to have been one of the most successful of transports of war supplies and contraband of war engaged in the service between American and British ports. She had just carried an immense cargo of war implements abroad and was returning for another cargo. Her commander had boasted that no submarine could catch his craft, and his crew had been drilled in firing weapons at a raft imitating a submarine as well as aircraft. How could the head of a neutral power reasonably expect to issue a demand for protection for his own citizens that would cover a craft like that?

We have done that, however, and now we must face the consequences. The concluding paragraph of the note of July 21 distinctly stated that, "Repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights, must be regarded by the government of the United States as deliberately unfriendly."

No matter whether American lives were destroyed by the sinking of the Arabic or not, the commander of a German vessel has repeated the acts named in contravention of American rights, and consistently the President can not do otherwise than treat the act of the Germans in sinking a British boat having Americans on board, no matter how many or how few, as "deliberately unfriendly."

The Americans on board the Arabic were evidently "placed in jeopardy" within the meaning of President Wilson's last note to Germany, and if any of their lives were sacrificed, by so much the more must President Wilson act. His only alternative is to crawl, and the successful diplomat does not readily allow himself to be put in that position.

Under these circumstances President Wilson does well to announce his intention to await official details before deciding on the course he will adopt. If he were to live up to the letter of his warning to Germany, he would be forced to take a still further plunge that would leave the situation entirely in the hands of Germany. The most the President could do would be to declare war. The least he could do under the circumstances in the light of his note would be to hand Ambassador Von Bernstorff his passports, thus severing diplomatic relations with Germany.

But President Wilson would not be justified in plunging the American nation into war merely to cover his own mistakes in the field of diplomacy. If the President were to sever diplomatic relations with Germany as a penalty he would probably be playing directly into the hands of the Kaiser. Ordinarily under present circumstances the severing of diplomatic relations would be interpreted as a preliminary to war. In the present situation the Kaiser would have three courses open. He could ignore our act in sending his diplomatic representative home; he could treat it as the beginning of actual war, or he could do neither for the present but issue a menacing statement. The effect of the last named step would be to force the American people to adopt measures at once for their defense and order the factories now making munitions of war for the allies to turn their product over to the United States government for self-defense and thus weaken the allies, if not assure the Kaiser's ultimate victory. Significantly enough now as in the case of France in 1870, and as has been attempted in recent cases, Germany would have forced another power to assume responsibility for an actual declaration of war or its equivalent.

It will be noted that so far as humane considerations are concerned Germany has no defense whatever. But war itself is not humane. The rights of belligerents have become principally that of might makes right, as we have repeatedly shown in these columns. What is contra to-day is not contra to-morrow and vice versa, and so with belligerent rights.

President Wilson now faces a situation familiar previous to most wars. He has conducted negotiations up to a point where he must either back down or run the risk of probable war with the idea that Germany will back down. There is no reason to suppose the severing of diplomatic relations with Germany would prevent the Germans from the further sinking of British boats carrying war supplies as well as American passengers, but it may be the least we can do now particularly if American lives have been lost.

The problem facing President Wilson is not a light one, especially as it may involve the future welfare of every one of us, if not our very lives, and it would not be strange if he should decide to call a special session of Congress to take the situation in hand. Whatever the official report may show, the situation is of the gravest character, and it will tax the administration to the utmost to solve it without a break with Germany.

way about State highway commissioner. The fact that Graham, as the State's executive, would be in touch with a new auditor, would assure the State the benefit of his "restraining influence."

If there is any one man in the State entitled to be called the "watchman of the treasury," that man is Horace F. Graham. Every member of the Legislature for years can testify to this of his personal experience, and especially those men whose bills appropriating money from the State treasury ran against a quiet but effective warning from the auditor's office.

If there is one man in the State who knows where that economy so generally

against the State treasury in a way to win the respect of even those who might easily have been antagonized. We do not know whether Mr. Graham would accept the nomination for governor, but the Republican party and the State will be fortunate if we can secure as strong and acceptable a candidate as Mr. Graham.

## THE SENATORSHIP AND STATE ISSUES.

We had supposed United States Senator Carroll S. Page would have a reelection. If he wanted one, without serious opposition. Judging from vague hints thrown out by different contemporaries, however, there must be a smoldering fire where there is such persistent smoke. Following the intimation of the Brattleboro Reformer that there would be opposition to Senator Page, various neighbors have commented on the situation in a way to indicate that they scent trouble for the senator from Lamolle.

The Brattle Times comments as follows: "Stories are in the air of contemplated opposition to Senator Page when he seeks reelection next year. The recent aeroplane flights of Congressman Frank L. Greene and Governor Gates should suggest to the member from Hyde Park an admirable method of ascertaining whether or not his fences need mending."

The Rutland Herald discusses another phase of the situation in the following pointed paragraph: "There is an element of humor in that statement of the Waterbury Record that Senator Carroll S. Page, once known as 'the flaring wizard of Hyde Park,' knows 'just what to do and when to do it,' when confronted by opposition. It seems likely that the knowledge will be needed when the time comes."

Peculiar significance is to be attached to this utterance, in view of the fact that the Hon. Percival W. Clement is long known to have had an ambition to go to Washington. Under these circumstances a race for the senatorship "open to the field" would probably be welcomed by the gentleman from Rutland, and he would not be one of the tail-enders either, although the well known ambition of former Governor Mead might be a handicap, if it meant two candidates from the Marble City.

So far as Congressman Greene is concerned he is known to be satisfied with the process he is making in the House, as he has abundant reason to be, and he would undoubtedly make no move in the direction of a promotion to the Senate unless Senator Page were to retire, and even in that event, we doubt if he would be in a position to secure greater honors for himself and for the State than are likely to come to him in connection with his enviable position on the House committee on military affairs, which is sure to be one of the biggest committees in the midst of the wave of preparedness now sweeping the country.

Secretary of State Guy W. Bailey's name has been discussed in connection with an understanding that he might be a candidate for the United States Senate under certain circumstances. Former Gov. E. C. Smith is another prominent Vermonter who would naturally be considered in connection with any vacancy in the Vermont delegation in the upper branch of Congress, and while the Hon. O. M. Barber has a high judicial position in the national capital a general mix-up over the position might find him one of the scorers.

Among those named Mr. Clement may be expected to stand almost alone as an active champion of local option in connection with the referendum on the liquor question next March, and he would naturally seek to rally to his senatorial standard whatever strength would come to him in that connection as it came to him in connection with his governorship contest and championship of local option when State prohibition was overthrown in 1902.

## THE SPIRIT OF PREPAREDNESS.

The wave of preparedness which is sweeping over the country is manifesting itself in the very way best calculated to produce material as well as widespread and permanent results. The idea of training camps for business and professional men, which has found expression across Lake Champlain at Plattsburgh, has become a fad in the better sense of that term. We see the mayor of New York competing in tests of marksmanship with some of the subordinate municipal officers of New York. We behold a prominent congressman from Maryland in the ranks learning how to shoulder a gun and how to aim that weapon at a mark. The applications at Plattsburgh have come from polo players as well as others accustomed to much exercise on horseback, so that a cavalry arm is already being formed among business and professional men who need only the military part of the training to be adept cavalrymen.

Under these circumstances it is not strange that similar training camps for business and professional men are under way in Chicago and San Francisco as well as in the State of Washington and other parts of the country. The rush at Plattsburgh has been so great that it is expected another training camp will be held immediately following that of

the present, and with similar camps being formed in different parts of the country, and the chances in favor of many others the coming year, the question of a citizen soldiery will soon solve itself.

## VERMONT HORSE INTERESTS.

It was generally supposed the advent of the automobile would be the signal for the rapid elimination of the horse with a corresponding fall in price for all kinds of horse flesh. Strangely enough just the contrary has been the experience of this and other countries. We of Vermont know horses were never in better demand than at present, or in better prices, and the same thing is true all over the country. Range horses in the West have jumped from \$50 up to \$300, and a horse famine is feared.

The first thought condition of affairs in the horse markets to the European war and its demand for horses. As a matter of fact, however, somewhat similar conditions prevailed before the war broke out, and the cavalry has figured very slightly in this great struggle. The true explanation of present conditions is that most people realized the demand for horses would rapidly disappear with the wonderful increase in the use of the auto vehicles and in stopped breeding herds.

The great majority of people throughout the country are sure to get on acting on this same supposition, with the continued strengthening of the demand as a result. There was never a better time for Vermont farmers to raise horses for the market than at present, and horsebreeders, like sheepbreeders, and our hills well adapted to their needs.

## CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

(Taken from Express.)  
A German motor coach has exceeded a speed of 50 miles an hour.  
There are more than 60 radium characters in the Chinese alphabet.  
The straffe, which makes no sound whatever, is said to be the only animal in nature so constructed.  
Berlin firemen use asbestos screens to protect them from the heat when fighting fires at close range.  
A German plant converts each 10 tons of coal it handles into nine tons of coke, with gas and tar as by-products.  
The use of pitch in making fuel briquettes in England is said to cause a form of cancer among workers.  
Nine Congressional ministers donned overalls and shingled a church roof at St. Louis, Mo., the other day. They boasted that they could do it, and the pastor of the roofless church called the bluff.  
Some economists accept as fact the statement that the war will hastenily increase wages, especially in the countries which are in arms. Shortages in the labor supply after nineteenth century wars led to great outbreaks of insurrection along lines of labor versus machinery.  
Bombardment by the Germans made it necessary to remove a number of insane persons from an asylum in northern France during the early days of the war. The problem was made extremely difficult by the lunatics, who insisted on watching and applauding as the sharp-shooters on all sides of them.  
The Rockefeller Foundation of Medical Research has begun work on the construction of a laboratory near Boston for the study of animal diseases. The ground, building and equipment of the new laboratory will cost about \$1,000,000.  
Dr. Theobald Smith, professor of comparative pathology at Harvard, will direct the institution.

## HITS OF DAILY NEWS PHILOSOPHY.

Easy money is easy to get rid of.  
It's the high spots that knock out the rolling stones.  
Man is of few days and full of condensed meanness.  
Some men have brains but never know when to use them.  
Better meet a bill to-day than the bill collector to-morrow.  
A man looks cheap when his wife calls him "dear" in public.  
It's easier for a young man to raise a row than a mistake.  
Ready money is seldom ready when you want to borrow some.  
Lack of interest in a story is enough to prove its truthfulness.  
What you do counts for a great deal more than what you say.  
Every married woman knows a lot of stinky stories on her husband.  
Any one could write poetry were it not necessary to make it rhyme.  
Anyway, we admire a cheerful idiot more than we do the other kind.  
Some people would rather die a natural death than send for a doctor.  
Poor relations are almost as easy to accumulate as empty tongue cans.  
Except for their vanity, it would be impossible to please some people.  
Money you bet on the mare doesn't always push her under the wire flat.  
It's impossible to suppress the man who thinks he can tell a funny story.  
Nothing is gained by abusing those whose opinions differ from your own.  
It is far easier to acquire a reputation for greatness than it is to make good.  
All things come to the man who waits—if he waits on himself while waiting.  
A man may boast of his ancestors because he has nothing to look forward to.  
The golden rule is all right, but the one used by a lot of people is only played.  
Many a woman who doesn't know her own mind gives her husband pieces of it.  
It takes a man to offer an explanation to his wife that doesn't explain anything.  
Who ever saw a free show that didn't have some kind of a string attached to it?  
When an old-fashioned farmer travels he carries most of his baggage in his pockets.—Exchange.

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**National Guardsmen to Whom Service Medals Will Be Awarded by Adjutant-General Tillotson—Re-union, Dedicates Memorial.**  
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## HANNAH HANDY MEMORIAL.

More than 500 persons gathered at South Royalton last week to assist in the old home week celebration exercises, the important feature being the unveiling of the Hannah Handy memorial. Mrs. Henry W. Dutton, chairman of the Royalton Historical association, made the address of welcome. The principal address was delivered by Congressman Frank L. Greene. The Rev. Levi Woodard, pastor of the Methodist church, presided. The memorial possible by giving the association \$500, delivered the dedicatory address. The unveiling was done by Miss Harriet L. Parkhurst of Concord, a great-grand-daughter of Dr. Phineas Parkhurst of South Royalton, and Mrs. Emma J. Ingraham of Manchester, who is in the fifth generation of the family connected with Mrs. Handy. The memorial is a handsome granite arch about 12 feet high. On the memorial are inscribed the names of the nine children whom Mrs. Handy saved from the Indians at the time of the raid, October 15, 1780. Mrs. Handy's deed and Dr. Phineas Parkhurst's noble deed in giving the memorial are inscribed on the arch. The names of the children, the names of the prisoners taken and those killed.

## VENISON COOKS BILE.

Charles Robarge of Somers, pleaded guilty in Brattleboro municipal court to the illegal killing of a deer and was fined \$100 and costs of \$13.35. Robarge claimed that the deer was eating turnips in his garden when he shot the animal, but he failed to report the killing. The authorities claim that deer meat is poisonous and in 1907 entered the ministry of the Congressional church, becoming pastor of the First Congregational Church in Milford, Conn. Later he accepted a call from the South Congregational Church of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was the author of many essays on religious subjects. From 1890 to 1904 he was president of the Council of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

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## SEVEN-LEGGED CALF.

Thomas W. Burke of the Castleton road, Rutland, is showing at the fair at Fair Haven a seven-legged calf born to a Holstein grade cow. The animal had six legs when born and now has started to grow a seventh. There is an extra set of shoulders and the seventh leg is growing out of one of those.

## GUERNSEY BREEDERS MEET.

The Vermont Guernsey breeders' association met at Putney August 18 on the farm of Edward A. Andrews, who has made a marked success in revitalizing a run-down farm and growing heavy crops. About 40 were present. William H. Caldwell of Peterboro, N. H., secretary of the American Guernsey cattle club, and Valancy E. Fisher of Passy, Orange, N. Y., an expert in feeding, gave addresses. Mr. Andrews and C. R. Wetnam, member of his farm, also were speakers. Mr. Andrews telling of the growing of alfalfa, of which he has one of the largest fields in Vermont.

## REUNION OF WINDSOR AND ORANGE COUNTY VETERANS.

The annual reunion of the veterans of Windsor and Orange counties brought about 40 soldiers together at Woodstock August 18. Randolph sent the largest delegation, seven volunteer corps bringing 29 people, including 18 veterans. At 11 o'clock a line formed in the village and the veterans marched to the four grounds headed by the George C. Randall Post band, where a basket picnic was held at noon. Exercises began at one o'clock. Adit J. S. Eaton of Randolph Post presiding. Among the speakers were F. A. Ryckneel of Chester, J. B. Weeks of Middlebury, the Rev. Alfred F. Hough of Brownsville, and Department Commander Martin of Burlington. Others on the stand were C. D. Williams of Orange, an assistant adjutant general, and F. H. Ketchum of Randolph, senior vice-department commander. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, N. M. Kendall of Bethel; vice-president, R. D. Bridge of Woodstock; secretary and treasurer, F. A. Edmunds of Bethel.

## LYNDONVILLE CAMPMEETING.

There was a large attendance at the Methodist campmeeting at Lyndonville Sunday. The sermons of the day were delivered by the Rev. I. A. Ranney of Barton, the Rev. Robert N. Jocelyn, D. D., of St. Johnsbury, and the Rev. Wilbur S. Smith of Orleans. The meetings will continue during the present week.

## THE WOODBURY GRANITE COMPANY.

Bethel has secured an order for the Mary Baker Eddy memorial, the contract being for \$15,000. The memorial will be built at Mrs. Eddy's grave in Boston and will consist of seven Corinthian columns placed on a circular base of granite 30 feet in diameter.

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**ROOT-SHORTLEPPE WEDDINGS.**  
The marriage of Henry Green Root, only son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Root of Bennington, and Miss Marie Elizabeth Shortlepp took place Monday afternoon at St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Bennington. The Rev. J. Elmer McKee officiated. The ceremony was witnessed by members of the families and intimate friends. Immediately after the service Mr. and Mrs. Root left for a brief automobile trip through the Berkshires and will start Saturday for Spokane, Wash. Mr. Root for four years has been land examiner for the Vermont Loan & Trust Co. of Spokane. He attended the University of Vermont for three years, being a member of the class of 1901. He is a member of the Sigma Phi fraternity. Mrs. Root was for some time on the staff of the Bennington Banner, and for more than a year was a member of the staff of the Springfield, Mass., Union. For the last year she has been in Boston as publicity director of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage association and as member of the staff of the Boston Herald.

## DR. A. J. LYMAN DIES.

The Rev. Albert J. Lyman, pastor of the South Congregational Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., for over 30 years, died Sunday in South Norwalk, Conn. He was a native of Vermont, being born in Williston December 24, 1845. He was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary in 1868. In 1891 he received the degree of D. D. from Amherst College and in 1907 entered the ministry of the Congregational church, becoming pastor of the First Congregational Church in Milford, Conn. Later he accepted a call from the South Congregational Church of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was the author of many essays on religious subjects. From 1890 to 1904 he was president of the Council of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

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The Vermont Guernsey breeders' association met at Putney August 18 on the farm of Edward A. Andrews, who has made a marked success in revitalizing a run-down farm and growing heavy crops. About 40 were present. William H. Caldwell of Peterboro, N. H., secretary of the American Guernsey cattle club, and Valancy E. Fisher of Passy, Orange, N. Y., an expert in feeding, gave addresses. Mr. Andrews and C. R. Wetnam, member of his farm, also were speakers. Mr. Andrews telling of the growing of alfalfa, of which he has one of the largest fields in Vermont.

## REUNION OF WINDSOR AND ORANGE COUNTY VETERANS.

The annual reunion of the veterans of Windsor and Orange counties brought about 40 soldiers together at Woodstock August 18. Randolph sent the largest delegation, seven volunteer corps bringing 29 people, including 18 veterans. At 11 o'clock a line formed in the village and the veterans marched to the four grounds headed by the George C. Randall Post band, where a basket picnic was held at noon. Exercises began at one o'clock. Adit J. S. Eaton of Randolph Post presiding. Among the speakers were F. A. Ryckneel of Chester, J. B. Weeks of Middlebury, the Rev. Alfred F. Hough of Brownsville, and Department Commander Martin of Burlington. Others on the stand were C. D. Williams of Orange, an assistant adjutant general, and F. H. Ketchum of Randolph, senior vice-department commander. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, N. M. Kendall of Bethel; vice-president, R. D. Bridge of Woodstock; secretary and treasurer, F. A. Edmunds of Bethel.

## LYNDONVILLE CAMPMEETING.

There was a large attendance at the Methodist campmeeting at Lyndonville Sunday. The sermons of the day were delivered by the Rev. I. A. Ranney of Barton, the Rev. Robert N. Jocelyn, D. D., of St. Johnsbury, and the Rev. Wilbur S. Smith of Orleans. The meetings will continue during the present week.

## THE WOODBURY GRANITE COMPANY.

Bethel has secured an order for the Mary Baker Eddy memorial, the contract being for \$15,000. The memorial will be built at Mrs. Eddy's grave in Boston and will consist of seven Corinthian columns placed on a circular base of granite 30 feet in diameter.